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signal from the Mobile Station (MS) for communication, a Mobile Switching Center (MSC) arranged to establish call connection; and a Handover Module implemented in either the Mobile Station (MS) or the Wireless Mobile Center (WMC) for providing seamless mobility between the GSM network and the wireless LAN, when the Mobile Station (MS) roams between the GSM network and the wireless LAN.

Paragraph beginning at page 10, line 6, has been amended as follows:

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Attention now is directed to the drawings and particularly to FIG. 1, an example seamless network mobility architecture for providing seamless mobility between a GSM network and a local radio network such as a wireless LAN according to an embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. Such a network system architecture may be utilized for wireless applications such as Wireless Intranet Office (WIO) applications and may, therefore, be broadly considered as an example WIO network. As shown in FIG. 1, the network system architecture is comprised of a GSM network 100 and a local radio network such as a wireless LAN (WLAN) 200 that are managed by a network management system 300. In addition, a Mobile Station (MS) 150 in a form of a Dual-Mode (or multi-mode) Mobile is also utilized to operate in two or more different radio technologies, for example, GSM technology and other hotspot radio technology such as a wireless LAN. Such a Mobile Station (MS) 150 serves as the user's interface with the GSM network 100 and the wireless LAN 200, and includes a removable Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card or chip (not shown) which contains an authentication algorithm for confirming the identity of the user (customer) and information necessary to allow the user to roam in different coverage areas of different technologies, including the GSM network 100 and the wireless LAN 200. More importantly, the Mobile Station (MS) 150 may also contain a novel handover algorithm (handover module) according to an embodiment of the present invention for call

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cont handover (sometimes known as "handoff") and for providing seamless mobility between the GSM network 100 and the wireless LAN 200. Handover is a process which allows a conversation (or a call setup or message transmission) to continue even when the Mobile Station (MS) 150 moves from the radio coverage area of one cell (GSM cell or WLAN cell) to another (WLAN or GSM cell) in the midst of the communication.

Paragraph beginning at page 17, line 10, has been amended as follows:

a³ A sequence of seamless WLAN GSM mobility of the example WIO network from a GSM network 100 to a wireless LAN 200 during an IDLE mode may be summarized as follows:

Paragraph beginning at page 19, line 3, has been amended as follows:

a⁴ A sequence of seamless WLAN GSM mobility of the example WIO network from a wireless LAN 200 to a GSM network 100 during an IDLE mode may be summarized as follows:

Paragraph beginning at page 23, line 3, has been amended as follows:

a⁵ A sequence of seamless WLAN GSM mobility of the example WIO network from a GSM 100 to a wireless LAN 200 during an ACTIVE mode may be summarized as follows:

Paragraph beginning at page 25, line 16, has been amended as follows:

a⁶ A sequence of seamless WLAN GSM mobility of the example WIO network from a wireless LAN 200 to a GSM 100 during an ACTIVE mode may be summarized as follows:

Paragraph beginning at page 26, line 18, has been amended as follows: